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HONG KONG'S \$100,000,000 BUDGET

Estimate Of Expenditure For Coming Twelve Months

First Reading This Afternoon

The first reading of the Appropriation Bill for 1947-48 covering a sum not exceeding \$109,488,433 will be moved by the Financial Secretary at this afternoon's session of the Legislative Council.

A schedule attached to the Bill sets out the proposed expenditure of this sum as follows:

H.E. The Governor	\$185,498
Colonial Secretariat and Legislature	\$470,048
Audit Department	\$147,434
Charitable Services	\$190,869
Development Secretariat	\$93,622
Directorate of Air Services	\$161,558
District Office North	\$122,668
District Office, South	\$104,407
Education Department	\$7,376,585
Fire Brigade	\$630,436
Harbour Department	\$3,639,033
Hong Kong Naval Volunteer Force	\$2,728
Hong Kong Volunteer Defence Corps	\$75,161
Imports and Exports Department	\$672,967
Judiciary	\$396,704
Kowloon-Canton Railway	\$5,221,762
Labour Office	\$156,467
Legal Departments	\$325,469
Medical Department	\$12,113,010
Miscellaneous Services	\$10,317,828
Pensions	\$4,463,000
Police Force	\$5,966,943
Post Office	\$3,145,595
Press Relations Office	\$47,840
Prisons Department	\$2,200,458
Public Debt	\$7,838,148
Public Works Department	\$2,797,482
Public Works Recurrent	7,984,000
Public Works Extraordinary	\$102,000
Royal Observatory	\$203,822
Sanitary Department	\$1,953,631
Secretary for Chinese Affairs	\$258,775
Stores Department	\$7,008,241
Treasury	\$613,528
Supplies, Trade and Industry Department	\$643,754
Custodian of Property	\$92,998
Inland Revenue Department	\$341,008
Total	\$109,488,433

Britain's Master Planner: Early Decision Likely

London, Mar. 12.

The Cabinet is planning an unprecedented advertising campaign to rally the British people in a drive for the nation's economic recovery, a high Government source revealed today.

Plans were developed after the Labour Party Parliamentary meeting in which Government's public relations were severely criticised.

The programme will be divided into three main sections:

1. A general appeal on "partisan lines" urging the people to help Government "fight our day language."

2. Widespread use of advertising technique to bring the factors of the economic crisis home to the people "in everyday language."

3. A general appeal to the people to help meet the manpower crisis in such key industries as coal mining and textile manufacture.

The campaign will get underway simultaneously with Government's new planning machinery.

Government's new "master planner" would be appointed next week. "He has not yet been selected but he will be a production manager rather than an economic planner. He will be an industrialist with production experience and no active political affiliations," he said.

"Though proclaimed by the United States, the Monroe Doctrine was really made effective by the British fleet."

"Now the magic and power of the Empire are not equal to the tasks and for the first time in history, the United States is forced to contemplate a world in which the British Empire no longer functions as the universal stabiliser."

"Now our quieted existence is over. The chequered impression abroad that Britain is finished," the spokesman concluded. —United Press.

America Comes Out In The Open

New York, Mar. 12.

The United States can no longer "lead a sheltered existence" under the protection of the British Empire and must face world responsibilities," the New York Times said in its comment today on President Truman's address to Congress.

"From the day it broke away from the British Empire, the United States has been living in a large measure under the protection of that Empire and in particular of the British fleet," the article stated.

"Though proclaimed by the United States, the Monroe Doctrine was really made effective by the British fleet."

"Now the magic and power of the Empire are not equal to the tasks and for the first time in history, the United States is forced to contemplate a world in which the British Empire no longer functions as the universal stabiliser."

"Now our quieted existence is over. The chequered impression abroad that Britain is finished," the spokesman concluded. —United Press.

BATTLE OF THE PEACE

London, Mar. 12.
A speech close to the Cabinet and today that the Government intends to reiterate special wartime powers to wage its battle for industrial recovery during the next two or three years. —Associated Press.

Thaw Floods England

London, Mar. 12.
The Thames, within half a foot of the "danger mark," steadily rose an inch an hour today and in some places was three feet over the high water mark as melting snowfields poured into already swollen streams in Southern England.

At Windsor, the Castle grounds were inundated and the Windsor Hotel proprietor organised volunteers to save hundreds of cases of precious beer in his flooded cellar.

At Salisbury, householders stacked sandbags in doorways and moved furniture upstairs as floodwaters of the River Avon crept into the town and wandered through the streets. The Avon was the highest in 20 years and police awakened householders before daylight to warn them of the danger.

Thousands of acres of fertile farmland was flooded, several villages were marooned and from Somerest to Kent farmers worked through the night trying to build dykes to hold back the water.

At Tonbridge, rafts were operated during the night and one enterprise, movie house, picked up customers by boat.

Factories and schools were closed in many areas. Motorists were trapped on the Maidstone road when the Medway washed over the highway. Trains were cancelled when floods washed out part of the track in Kent.

Blizzards continued in the North.

Meanwhile the Air Ministry weather bureau concluded frankly:

"Future developments are too uncertain to warrant the issue of further outlook." —United Press.

ASSASSINATION ATTEMPT SEQUEL

Moscow, Mar. 12.
Charges of murder and multiple frustrated murder were filed against Julio Gullen, 50, stocky little barber, who on Monday night attempted to assassinate President Manuel Roxas.

Simeon Varela, one of the seven injured when the grenade exploded last night, —Associated Press.

Prague, Mar. 12.
The blue Danube went on a rampage today. Its swollen melting ice flooded Bratislava as masses of ice swept down the river from Upper Austria piled up against the bridge. —United Press.

THE WEATHER

A small and rapidly weakening anti-cyclone is over the Sea of Japan with a feeble wedge of high pressure extending from it across the Eastern Sea all along the Japanese coast. Another depression NE of Honshu has moved into N Central China.

Today's Forecast: Light or westerly winds; weather fair but with thick haze; warm sunniness for patches developing later.

Yesterday's Weather:

Maximum 62.7 deg. Fah.

Minimum 54.7 deg. Fah.

Wind: SSW. 7.8 hours.

Rainfall: Nil. Total since January 1 188.4 mm. as against an average of 108.4 mm.

Headings at:

Bora: At midday 10.10.10.10.10.10.10.

Baro: At midday 10.10.10.10.10.10.10.

Equino: 10.10.10.10.10.10.10.

Wind: 10.10.10.10.10.10.10.

Dew Point: 10.10.10.10.10.10.10.

Wind Direction: 10.10.10.10.10.10.10.

Wind Force: 10.10.10.10.10.10.10.

Wind Power: 10.10.10.10.10.10.10.

Page Three Harbour Sinking Inquiry.

Page Five Man Power Shortage.

Page Six Surrender of Sovereignty.

Page Eight Grim Stories of Battle of Hong Kong.

Page Nine American Press.

Spectacular Raid By Terrorists

Jerusalem, Mar. 12.
Jewish terrorists staged one of their most sensational operations against the British Army before dawn this morning when underground forces killed three British soldiers and injured eight in an attack on the British military headquarters, inside the martial law area of Jerusalem, with mortars.

The terrorists attacked the military headquarters from the roofs of nearby buildings, blasting a six foot hole in the stone wall surrounding the headquarters compound in the requisitioned buildings of a Syrian orphanage.

Shock troops of the underground army then rushed

through the hole and placed explosive against the walls of the buildings in which troops were sleeping. Four explosions followed.

The terrorist attack started at 4:20 a.m. from outside the barbed wire barrier enclosing the military zone. The first shell fell near the guard post at the main gate, killing one British soldier and wounding three. Three other shells fell in the courtyard.

Machine-guns covered the attack of the raiding party as it charged through the hole in the wall. The defenders fired star shells to illuminate the scene and repulsed the Jews with machineguns. —United Press.

Big Round-Up

Jerusalem, Mar. 12.

The British army today rounded up 600 illegal Jewish immigrants near Isdud, 20 miles south of Tel-Aviv, after their ship, the 400-ton "Susannah," had run ashore.

Two hundred more immigrants

were still at large and an equal number

were still at sea. —Reuter.

Tel-Aviv Raid

A large detachment of police and troops carried out a surprise raid on a house in Tel-Aviv's Gordon Street today.

Several persons whose identity was not disclosed were detained.

Correspondents accompanied the raiders and gathered the im-

pression the action was an effort

to discover the underground

clandestine radio. —Reuter.

China Not On The Moscow Agenda

Moscow, Mar. 12.

Secretary of State George Marshall won his first diplomatic triumph in the Foreign Ministers' council when the United States, Britain and France joined in a solid front and blocked the Russian proposal to place the complex China question on the agenda.

A conference official said that the three Western

Powers insisted that China must be present if

Chinese affairs are to be discussed in the coun-

cil. Soviet Foreign Minister V.M. Molotov

finally withdrew the Soviet proposal.

The four Foreign Ministers

then split wide open when they tackled the first and the least of the controversial German problems—the question of de-

militarization.

Molotov hurled broad accusations that the Western Powers

had failed to demilitarize their

occupation zones and were

keeping German troops in mili-

tary formations, contrary to

the Potsdam agreement.

Repeating many of the ac-

cusations which have ap-

peared in the Russian press during

the last few months, Molotov as-

sured that "except in obvious

cases the elimination of the

war potential in the west has

hardly started."

Mr. Bevin, it is believed, has

elaborated some of the points he

Ex Gratia Pension Proposals

Two resolutions on pensions will be moved by the Attorney-General at this afternoon's meeting of the Legislative Council.

He will also ask for the approval of the amendment by the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court Fee Order, whereby the figure of \$1 is substituted by \$4 under the sub-heading "balliffs' expenses."

The resolutions on pensions read as follows:

1. Resolved that *ex gratia* additions to pensions should be granted in cases where such additions would have been permissible—(A) under Regulation 17 (1) both of Pension Regulations A and B made under the Pensions Ordinance, 1932, if the words "a person employed in the public service in this Colony has been permanently injured without his own fault, by some injury or ill health attributable to the conditions of his detention in the Far Eastern area during the period of the Japanese invasion and occupation; or when" appeared between the words "Where" and "an" in the first line of paragraph 1 of Regulation 17 in both Pension Regulations A and B.

(B) under Regulations 21, 27 and 33 and of the regulations made under the Police Force Ordinance, 1932, if the words "an officer has been permanently injured without his own fault by some injury or ill health attributable to the conditions of his detention in the Far Eastern area during the period of the Japanese invasion and occupation; or when" appeared between the words "When" and "an" in the first line of each of the respective regulations.

2. Resolved that *ex gratia* pensions should be granted in cases where the grant of such pensions would have been permissible under Section 18 of the Pensions' Ordinance, 1932, and Regulation 14 made under the Police Force Ordinance, 1932, if the words "or who having been detained in the Far Eastern area during the period of the Japanese invasion and occupation dies before being passed fit for service in a Colony and before being retired on pension when death was directly attributable or aggravated by the circumstances of such detention and without his own fault," appeared between the word and cipher "duties," and the words "a pension" in the sixth line of both Sub-section (1) of Section 18 of the Pensions' Ordinance and paragraph (1) of Regulation 14 made under the Police Force Ordinance, 1932.

GOVERNMENT EXPERIMENT IN N.T. PIG BREEDING

Chapei Fire Tragedy

Shanghai, Mar. 12.—At least one child was killed and 100 small wooden houses destroyed late yesterday in a spectacular three-hour fire which swept a crowded slum in the residential area of Chapei, the suburb north of Shanghai.

The fire got out of control quickly owing to the low water pressure and the wind which fanned the flames.

The fire was the second serious conflagration in two days. On Monday a fire destroyed the China Industrial Dyeing plant and 30 shanty dwellings and several other buildings were damaged.

The resolutions on pensions read as follows:

Money Mart

Gold came off to \$253 a tael yesterday after opening at \$226.25, but the undertone was steady.

Pigges were also easier, closing at \$10.77 per 100 after opening at \$10.95.

Chinese National Currency was quoted at 37 cents for spot, or 47 cents for spot (or CN\$1,000).

U.S. dollars had buyers at \$14.33, Sterling at \$14.37 and Australian pounds at \$12.53.

WOULD-BE BRIBER SENTENCED

For offering a bribe of \$3 to PCC162 at the junction of Hillier Street and Bonham Strand East on March 8, Lee Lun, 43, shop boy, was sentenced to three weeks' hard labour without the option by Mr. Sainsbury yesterday.

Plodding guilty on behalf of Lee, Mr. M. A. da Silva said he was a newcomer to Hong Kong and asked for leniency.

According to the prosecution, PCC162 saw goods on the pavement causing an obstruction, and told accused that he would issue a summons.

Accused pressed \$3 into the constable's hand and said it was ten money.

TWO-TON CHANG EXECUTED

Shanghai, Mar. 12.—Chang Yu-ching, 33, who headed the first Japanese-inspired assassination corps in Shanghai that murdered newspapermen and bombed newspaper offices during 1938 shortly after the Shanghai battle, was executed by firing squad today.

Chang, who started as a labour organizer on Shanghai's waterfront, was nicknamed Two-Ton Chang due to his obesity.—United Press.

Shanghai, Mar. 12.—The Central News Agency today quoted General Tu Yu-ming, Commander-in-Chief of the Nationalist troops in Manchuria, as stating that all waterworks and electricity plants, factories and other installations in Dairen have recently been destroyed by the Communists.—Reuter.

(By Barbara Price)
A new Government pig breeding station established six months ago at Fanling is contributing greatly towards bringing war-depleted pig stocks up to normal in the New Territories, a spokesman for the Agriculture Department said yesterday.

The station is the first of its kind to be set up in Hong Kong. It was designed to improve the quality as well as the quantity of pigs in the territories.

With only a fifth of the present stock of pigs left after the Japanese occupation, Government took steps to increase the number soon after the colony was restored.

A census of livestock was taken. The territories were found to contain a total of only nine hours. Most of those were of poor quality.

While pork is an important part of the Chinese diet and pig manner a primary rice fertilizer, Government officials and (fatten) workers found the job of breaking down old prejudices not an easy one.

The traditionally conservative farmers, for example, were not immediately convinced of the superiority of white pigs over their own black variety.

A campaign to persuade local pig owners to seek the services of the station voluntarily was therefore launched.

They were urged to visit the station, to inspect the hours themselves, to observe the scientific feeding and sanitary conditions.

Interest Aroused

A station steward was sent into the countryside to explain the advantages of the project and encourage farmers to use its facilities.

But not until they had seen the healthy young litter-themselves, was interest actively aroused.

Now with more and more young pigs bred at the station to be seen on the farms, an increasingly large percentage of the farmers is seeking its services.

When a farmer agrees to send a sow to the station, it is picked up by a Government lorry truck and returned in the same day. A less-than-cost fee is charged for the operation.

The six large boars, which weigh from 300 to 350 lb. are kept in antiseptically clean stalls and fed on a scientifically tested diet. Special food for them is grown on the station grounds.

With the number of pigs already doubled in the first twelve months since the war, it is hoped that an average of those "kept and produced" in the New Territories will reach 100,000.

The Attorney-General, at this afternoon's Legislative Council Meeting, will move the second and third readings of a Bill "to impose a tax in respect of payment for the services of dancing partners and a tax on food sold and consumed in public dance-halls" and of a Bill amending the Juvenile Offenders Ordinance, 1932,

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POLICE LAUNCH TRAGEDY

Coxswain's Story At Inquiry

Seizure On Taiping

Sydney, Mar. 12. Australian Customs of Nels seized tens of thousands of American cigarettes and other undeclared dutiable goods from the liner "Taiping" on its arrival in Australia from Hong Kong and Kure.

At the North Queensland port of Cairns, Customs men took possession of 4,000 cigarettes, 45 strings of pearls and 100 gut fishing lines.

At Sydney, investigators made two raids on the vessel, grabbed 48,000 American cigarettes, 18 strings of pearls, silk pyjamas and scarves. They had been declared dutiable goods when the liner berthed.

Customs men said they believed members of the crew had planned to smuggle the contraband ashore. American cigarettes bring around £3 Australian a carton of 200 on the Australian black market. Associated Press.

Departure From Rule

At this afternoon's meeting of the Legislative Council, the Attorney-General will move the first reading of a Bill "to enable capital punishment to be imposed in certain circumstances on persons taking part in armed robbery or assault with intent to rob where the death of a human being takes place in connection with the commission of such offence."

In view of the fact that the Bill calls for a departure from an established rule of law to meet special circumstances, it is provided that upon enactment and bringing into force by Proclamation, the Bill shall continue in force for one year only and thereafter expire unless extended by order by a resolution of the Legislative Council.

The Attorney-General will also move the first reading of a Bill to amend further the Telecommunication Ordinance, 1936. This includes stepping up the fine for illegal transmitters from \$1,000 to \$3,000 on a year's imprisonment, or (on conviction on indictment) to a fine of \$10,000 or three years.

DAYLIGHT ARMED ROBBERY

A bold daylight robbery was carried out by three armed men who broke into the residence of Dr. Kao at No. 70a, Wongnei-chong Road, first floor, at 3 p.m. yesterday and devoured with \$1,400 in cash and two gold rings. Armed with two revolvers and one dagger, the gangsters gained entrance through the back door and tied up and gagged the inmates.

MACAO POST

Macao, March 11. Mr. Loo Wing-Shik, Macao agent for the British-American Tobacco Co. has been elected as the Representative of the Chinese Community and an unofficial Member of the Legislative Council of Macao.

A son of the late Loo Lim-yok, who was a Grand Officer of the Order of Christ, and a well-known philanthropist, Mr. Loo now occupies the seat held by his father twenty-five years ago and was the recipient of congratulations from a large circle of friends. Our Own Correspondent.

"JANE"



BOOTS AND HER BUDDIES



HONG KONG BOY MAKES GOOD

away from Holt's Wharf he was just about to alter course for Kennedy Town when a big ship hit the launch. He had not seen it before—in fact he had not seen any other craft in the vicinity—and had heard no whistle. He did not know what part of the launch was struck. The launch turned over, and he felt his way out through the door.

Until the collision he kept a straight course after leaving North Point. His view from the wheel house was good except aft, but there was a look-out man stationed at the stern. However, this man's duty was not entirely nautical.

Did Not Hear

Fung Fai, another coxswain on the Police launch, said he heard over the wheel at 3 a.m., and when the collision occurred was down in the crew's quarters. He was not asleep. After the launch capsized, he saved himself by diving out through the hatch.

The launch was steady and easy to steer, though the engine was noisy. The view from the wheelhouse was reasonably good except aft.

Choung Kwai, seaman, said he was the look-out man on the Police launch on the morning of the tragedy. He went on duty at 11 a.m., but he was facing stern all the time. He saw no ship and heard no whistle.

"Were you asleep?" he was asked by Mr. Prior. "You look rather sick." Witness replied that he was sick after the collision but he was quite all right on Monday morning.

Evidence was then given by Fung Kai, coxswain of the steam launch "Yee San". He said that at about 5 a.m. on March 10 he was in the vicinity of Wan Chai when his attention was attracted by cries of "Save Life" from the direction of Holt's Wharf. He put his speed and about 300 to 400 yards away from Holt's Wharf found a capsized launch. He picked up three men from the water. When he got to the side of the "Taiposhan", he noticed that a lifeboat was about to be lowered, and saw her stern light on.

The Damage

Asked by the Court whether the "Taiposhan" had changed course, Mr. Clark said it had not. All along he had the impression that the launch was boarding the "Taiposhan". He could not say the exact direction the launch was going but she was definitely converging on the "Taiposhan". It was a matter of seconds between the time the whistle was blown and the impact.

Chung Hol, boatswain, said he was at the fore's head when off Holt's Wharf, he saw a launch steering a steady course towards the "Taiposhan". When first seen, she was about 300 feet away, and had masthead lights and a green light on. He leaned over the port bow and shouted a warning to the launch, but this was unheeded.

He had inspected the stem of the "Taiposhan" above the water line and found nothing unusual. Inspector May, Water Police, told the Court that the coxswain was solely responsible for navigation.

The men who lost their lives were Sub-Inspector Alexander Paul Zaremba, Chinese Engineer Chung Heng, and Chinese Stoker Ngai Fo-jun. The bodies of the two Chinese had been recovered from the sunken room, but that of Sub-Inspector Zaremba was still missing.

The Court then adjourned to 2.30 p.m. on Friday, for the finding.

The "Taiposhan" left yesterday afternoon with a new crew for Swatow and Bangkok.

Wong Kum-sui, look-out man, said he was right forward. He saw a launch crossing from the direction of Causeway Bay. She was about 300 feet away, and had her masthead light and green light burning. Right up to the collision, she made no alteration of course; and when he noticed the danger he informed the bridge.

Lee Shiu-kook, second engineer, said the "Taiposhan" was proceeding at 70 revolutions, against her full speed of 82 revolutions. The standby was given at 4.30 a.m. and the stop order at 4.50. He did not feel the impact.

By order of the Board,

REGISTRAR SUPREME COURT NOTICE

The Lists of Special and Common Jurors are now posted at the western entrance of the Courts of Justice.

Any person may within fourteen days of the 12th March, 1947, apply by notice in writing to the Registrar of the Supreme Court requiring that his name or the name of some other person may be added to or struck off from either of the said lists, upon cause duly assigned in such notice, and the Registrar shall in his discretion decide upon such application, and shall, if necessary, alter the list or lists accordingly.

The 24-year-old Chinese, who is studying mechanical engineering, began to learn English at the age of eight. By 1946 he spoke it so well the U.S. War Department called upon him as an interpreter for Chinese Air Corps flyers stationed in the United States.

He was stationed at Bergstrom Field in Austin. When his work was completed he enrolled at the University there. He approves of the informality of the classes.

"We would never think of interrupting our teacher in China to ask a question during the class period, but over here, it is a common thing to do," he said. "I like it very much."

After completing his mechanical engineering course, he plans to study ceramics.

Before coming to the United States he served in the Chinese Foreign Affairs Bureau and previously was a student at the University of Hong Kong.—Associated Press.

LAMMERT BROS. AUCTIONEERS, SURVEYORS AND APPRAISERS PEDDER BUILDING, HONG KONG, 12TH MARCH, 1947.

HARBOUR DEPARTMENT NOTICE

For the information of Ship Operators and Charterers

SATURDAY, 8TH MARCH, 1947 IS HEREBY DECLARED TO HAVE BEEN A WEATHER NON-WORKING DAY.

J. JOLLY, Harbour Master.

Harbour Department, Hong Kong, 11th March, 1947.

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FOR SALE

As she lies at Kwong Cheung Hing Shipyard, Cheung Shan Wan, the Chinese Maritime Customs Preventive Launch "CHEONG KENG" Length 110 feet Breadth 20 feet Draft 7 feet. For further particulars apply Office of the Chinese Maritime Customs, Marina House, Hongkong.

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Desks, Occasional Tables, Dressing Tables, Teapots, Cupboards, Cabinets, Tallboys, Marble Top Tables, Wardrobes, Chairs, Cushions, Sewing Machine, Garden Benches, Coolerator, Air Pump, Electric Heater, Electric Fan, Electric Fan Shafts and Blades, Buff Paint, Red Lead, Graphite Powder, Deck Primer Paint, Liquid Leather Stain, Music Oil, Printing Ink, 4-Cylinder Engine, Pressure Gauges, Electrodes, Etc.

Beten's Beauty Salons You can trust your personal Beauty Problems — your Permanent Waves, Shampoo, Sets, Tinting, Enclairs, Manicure, Pedicure to Beten's, expert operators (1st floor) above Lane Crawford's. Tel. 33161.

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The abovementioned articles will be open for inspection at their respective godowns on 11th and 12th March 1947, between 10.00 a.m. and noon, and between 2.00 p.m. and 4.00 p.m. Inspection permits will be issued by the Undersigned at their Auction Rooms.

The Auction is subject to the Conditions of Sale published in the Hong Kong (British Military Administration) Gazette Volume 2, No. 12, of 9th March 1947.

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THE WHITE PAPER

For sobriety, objectivity and candour in the enunciation of the principles which should guide economic policy at the present time the White Paper now being debated in the House of Commons, leaves little or nothing to be desired. The battle in Parliament is concerned with the translation of principle into action and here the Opposition contends, it falls away lamentably. Of the many sound precepts it proclaims there is indeed scarcely one which the Government are not omitting to implement. First things, we are told for example, must come first, and the White Paper does not mince words as to what are the first things for 1947. They are the realisation of a whole series of targets for exports, production, man-power, most of which are acknowledged to be difficult and some almost impossible of attainment. Is it not manifest that the whole energies of the Government and nation ought to be bent on these immediate objectives instead of being frittered away on grandiose nationalisation schemes?

Again, the White Paper has much admirable matter about the urgency of restoring and expanding Britain's capital equipment, especially in view of the critical dollar situation. Yet out of an import programme of £1,450,000,000 for 1947 only £69,000,000 is allocated to machinery and equipment, including ships, of which there is reason to believe that one-third is accounted for by the ships. This compares with £50,000,000 to be spent on tobacco and £18,000,000 on films. Can a struggling country really afford £68,000,000 on tobacco and films (the bulk of them to be purchased with precious dollars) when it can only spare £40,000,000 for machinery and equipment other than ships? One consequence of the policy of "tobacco over machinery" is that capital equipment and maintenance (other than work on houses) is to exceed that of a normal pre-war year by only 15 per cent; despite the enormous wartime arrears to be made up. On manpower shortage, which is a continuous refrain throughout the White Paper, it is found that the public service is absorbing 665,000 more people than before the war and that the excess is to be reduced by only 80,000 during the year. Can such an army of public servants and bureaucrats be pulling their weight? Then it seems that 160,000 more juveniles could be gained for industry by the postponement for a few months of the raising of the school-leaving age. Refusal to postpone it is an excellent instance of the danger (in the words of the White Paper) that "in our present situation there is so much that we want to do, and so much that seems important, that too little will be concentrated on the things that are really vital." On wages and profits the White Paper says that "any further general increases must be accompanied by a corresponding increase in production." Here, at last, is a definite pronouncement but there are few signs of an attempt to implement it. Similarly, an increase in output per man-year is hailed as one of the most urgent of all necessities, and it is plainly stated that "the nation cannot afford shorter hours of work, unless these can be shown to increase output per man-year." Why, then, have the Government pronounced their benediction on shorter hours? In the cotton industry they have already reduced output, and will do the same in the coal industry, where they are due to be introduced in two months' time, if, as the White Paper assures us, 11,000,000 tons more coal in 1947 is the sine qua non of the achievement of all the other targets, that is certainly not the way to get it.

The Barbiturates

These drugs are always used as a means of inducing anaesthesia if the patient is to be kept anaesthetised by some inhaled anaesthetic. The barbiturates are also frequently used as the sole anaesthetic, particularly for operations of short duration. For one who is practised in their use, they may even be used as the sole anaesthetic in prolonged major operations. Another common use to which they are put is to administer intermittent doses intravenously during the course of an operation, in which the main anaesthetic is

NEW WEAPONS
AGAINST DISEASE

given by inhalation. By this means the concentration of the inhaled drugs can be very considerably reduced, with resulting benefit to the patient.

Much progress has also been made in recent years, and much research is still being carried out for the relief of pain in childbirth. Machines have been designed which will administer to the patient at the patient's will, a fixed concentration of nitrous oxide mixed with oxygen. These machines are not only used in hospitals and institutions, but small portable models are made so that the midwife can carry them to the patient's home. This technique, while it does not completely abolish all the pain of childbirth in all cases, does so in about 75% of the cases, and gives some considerable relief in the remainder. Researches are, at the moment, being carried out for the injection of certain drugs into the lower part of the spine (what is called caudal block) and for the use of novocaine injected into a vein, for it is felt that by one of these methods it will be possible to ensure complete absence of the pains of labour.

By DR. B.R.M.
JOHNSON, M.R.C.P.

not to their disturbance of the normal anatomy, but often to the disturbances of the normal physiology produced by the anaesthetic. They also know that they can only obtain proper access to certain parts of the body, such as the upper abdominal cavity, the heart, and the lungs when the anaesthetic is administered by someone with special training and experience. Surgeons have learned that most of the post-operative complications and deaths which have always been a major hazard of surgery, were due,

to the anaesthetist.

South American Drug

The drug most recently applied to anaesthesia is some preparation of curare. This drug, known to scientists for many years, is what South American Indians use on their poisoned arrows. The chemists have now prepared refined and purified form of this drug, and anaesthetists use it increasingly in order to produce relaxation of the muscles.

Such relaxation, which is absolutely necessary for abdominal surgery, can often be induced by high concentrations of the inhalation anaesthetics, or large doses of the barbiturates, "so that the use of curare, although it is itself not an anaesthetic but only an agent for paralysing the muscles, makes it necessary only to administer sufficient general anaesthetic to ensure the patient is not conscious of pain."

These new advances have done two extremely important things for the advancement of the general health of the people of Britain. It is a noticeable fact that the old fear of surgery has practically passed away, and patients now quite readily submit to operations, so that today one never sees the enormous tumours and advanced states of disease which were so common a few years ago. From the purely scientific point of view, these advances have very considerably added to the possibilities of surgery.

Operations can now be performed with the absolute certainty that the patient will recover fully and not merely scrape through the difficulties and sufferings of a stormy convalescence after his operation. There is no age limit to surgery today; the days when doctors said a patient was too young or too old to be operated on are past. Nor is there

CARNIVAL



"But my correspondence course in building a dominant personality ain't doing me any good—my wife opens and reads it first!"

Social Upheaval In Britain Threatens

Many British religious leaders fear that Britain faces a crisis in morale as grave as her crisis in fuel.

Skyrocketing divorce and crime rates, falling church attendance and the rise of vice in London's fashionable West End worry churchmen as much as declining production figures, bare industrialists and Cabinet Ministers.

The "great switchoff" in morality—as some consider it—came with the horrors of the blitz and the wartime breakup

of families, and darkened more homes in the social upheaval that followed the war.

"Britain's two main problems," said Cardinal Griffin, Roman Catholic archbishop of Westminster, on the eve of the power switchoff, "are a decline in moral standards and an increase in crime."

Clergymen and newspapers dread over prostitution—more than 2,000 in the West End alone—and over a rise in the number of cases involving cruelty to children. Some parents mis-treated small children was described in court as "a Belsen camp all over again."

Britain's highest judicial figure, Lord Jowitt, the Lord Chancellor, estimated that 50,000 divorces

any longer any need for the subject to hurry over his work. The time factor no longer limits the possibility of operations. Two hours is quite a common time for the performance of many major operations, while operations on the brain frequently take eight to ten hours.

BARCLAY ON BRIDGE

By Shepard Barclay

"The Authority on Authorities"

END REMOTE RISKS
TOO

To gain the best possible results in the long run, you must protect yourself against not only the probable dangers, but also the improbable ones, when you can. In a choice between protection from two different risks, naturally the thing to do is provide for what is really most likely. But sometimes you can guard yourself against both kinds of hazards, and the player who does not takes many a bump which he attributes to hard luck.

It would break for a more careful, thorough and sounder player. After scoring one diamond honour in the dummy, he would lead a low spade and ruff it. That would have made his contract airtight against any spade division except all six in one hand. He could have afforded that, as he did not require seven discards to make his contract. Six would have been enough.

S. A K Q J 6 3
H. 8 4
D. A K 6
C. 0N. 10 9 7 5
W. E. 8 4 3
S. C. A Q 8 0 4 2
D. 9 5 3
C. 0 2S. None
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C. A



L. RONDON & CO.
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THE HONG KONG JOCKEY CLUB

NOTICE TO MEMBERS

THIRD EXTRA RACE MEETING

SATURDAY, 15th March 1947

(Postponed from Saturday, 8th March 1947)

The First Bell will be rung at 1.30 p.m. and the first race will be run at 2.00 p.m.

Through numbers (8 Races) - \$16 may be obtained at the Office of the Treasurer, 1st Floor Exchange Building, also tickets for the Special Cash Sweep (\$2,000) on the last race.

MEMBERS' BADGES AND ENCLOSURE.

Members are reminded that they and their ladies MUST wear their badges prominently displayed throughout the Meeting. NO ONE WITHOUT A BADGE WILL BE ADMITTED TO THE MEMBERS' ENCLOSURE.

Badges admitting non-members to the Members' Enclosure and Club Room at \$10 including tax are obtainable through the Secretary upon the written or personal introduction of a member, such member to be responsible for all costs, etc.

Badges admitting to Member's Enclosure will NOT be on sale at the RACE COURSE.

The Treasurer's Comptroller Office will close at 11 a.m. and the Secretary's Office at 11.45 a.m. Both Offices at 1st floor, Exchange Building.

A limited number of offices will be obtainable at the Club House, provided they are ordered in advance from the No. 1 Boy (Tel. 27338).

NO CHILDREN WILL BE ADMITTED TO THE CLUB'S PREMISES DURING THE MEETING.

PUBLIC ENCLOSURE:

The price of admission to the Public Enclosure is \$3 including tax for all persons, including ladies, and is payable at the Gate. Bookmakers, Tie-Tan men, etc., will not be permitted to operate within the precincts of The Hong Kong Jockey-Club during the Race Meeting.

Refreshments will be obtainable in the Restaurant in the Public Enclosure.

SERVANT'S PASSES.

Passes for Servants will be issued to Private Box Holders ONLY on application to the Secretary, 1st Floor, Exchange Building.

Any person found loitering with Servants' passes in their possession will forfeit the same and will be removed from the enclosure.

By ORDER
C. B. BROWN,
Secretary.

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BRITAIN'S MANPOWER NEEDS Not Enough People To Do All The Things That Need To Be Done Government Plans And Remedies

3,000 LETTERS IN 20 YEARS

London, Mar. 11. Frank Harwood, who wrote 3,000 letters in 20 years to Blanche Taylor in Oakdale, Pennsylvania, took off from Heathrow Airport today to marry her next Friday. They met in 1927 when he was going to school in Oakdale—United Press.

Meaning Of Word "Useful"

London, Mar. 11. Mr. Hugh Dalton, Chancellor of the Exchequer, regards as "useful" the preliminary discussions that Britain has had with India, Egypt and Iraq for a settlement of sterling balances held by those countries.

He was replying to a question in the House of Commons as to whether the British Government regarded the results of the discussions as satisfactory.

Colonel Crosthwaite, Eyr.

Conservative, asked the Chancellor to explain the word "useful," seeing that all the countries concerned had said that negotiations had broken down? Could he give any assurance that the British Government was pursuing a tough policy and not just running from these obligations?

Mr. Dalton replied: "They have been useful—in so far as holders of sterling balances have been made acquainted with the point of view of the British Government and of the course that reciprocal proposals has taken place, but there is now a period for reflection, and then formal negotiations will be started. The date for these has not yet been fixed."—Reuter.

Mr. George Isaacs, Minister of Labour, told a sombre House of Commons today: "The fundamental fact is that Britain has not sufficient people to do all the things that need to be done and to produce all the goods that are required to be produced."

Mr. Isaacs spoke to a sparsely-filled House at the opening of the second day of the Labour Government's defence of its policies in Britain's worst economic crisis. Both Government and Opposition front benches, however, were filled when Mr. Isaacs rose.

He told the House that between V-J Day and February of this year, Britain had lost less than 4,500,000 man-days because of industrial disputes, compared with 41,500,000 man-days lost in the corresponding period after the last war.

The Minister dealt briefly with Government plans to increase Britain's labour strength, saying that 600,000 disabled persons now were employed; women were being encouraged to return to industry, workers were being asked to continue instead of retiring; and 80,000 Poles were registered in the Polish rearmament corps, with more than 60,000 registered for jobs.—United Press.

Good Spirit

London, Mar. 11. Mr. Isaacs said that his daily contact with employers and trade unions had satisfied him that there was really a good spirit on both sides and an anxious desire to come to the help of the country.

If the consequence of double shift working was some reduction of working hours, Britain's economic situation would be greatly worsened unless the output per man-hour was increased. Industry, he said, would do everything possible to avoid any unnecessary fall in output.

Mr. Isaacs said that the scheme for employment of displaced persons was now being extended to cover workers of both sexes for industrial work and domestic work in private houses and hospitals. It was hoped to handle some 4,000 of these weekly at transit camps now being established in London.

Mr. Isaacs said that he intended to discuss with football pool promoters what might be done by agreement and cooperation to limit the manpower they employ. Should this fail, he said, it might be necessary to take other steps.

Five-Day Week

London, Mar. 11. Mr. Isaacs said that a "coniminer's five-day week was expected to start in May. Mr. Isaacs said that a full five-day week was likely to be more profitable than the original six-day week.

The Government wanted the mining industry to understand that the target of 200 million tons of coal this year was not the maximum, but the very minimum.

The outstanding shortage of labour was in the textile industry, where the chief bottleneck was in the cotton-spinning section and 38,000 more people were needed to bring this industry to pre-war strength.

Earnings of women workers in the cotton industry now compared very favourably with women workers in other industries.

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DE LA RAMA LINES

ARRIVALS

Vessel	Date	From
m.v. "Dona Nati"	1st Apr.	New York via Los Angeles
"Bonares"	6th Apr.	Los Angeles & San Francisco
m.v. "Halland"	24th Apr.	New York & Newport News
m.v. "Travancore"	25th Apr.	San Francisco

DEPARTURES

Vessel	Date	To
m.v. "Dona Nati"	6th Apr.	Atlantic Coast via Manila
m.v. "Halland"	30th Apr.	Los Angeles & San Francisco

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Pedder Building Chinese Shipping Office
TEL: 23676 Tel. 23738/20158

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE

1. CONNAUGHT ROAD CENTRAL
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Agents: CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.
SAILINGS TO

"TSINAN"	Swatow noon 13th Mar.
"KWEIYANG"	Swatow & Bangkok Noon 14th Mar.
"SHENGKING"	Shanghai 4 pm. 14th Mar.
"HANYANG"	Shanghai 4 pm. 18th Mar.
"PAKHOU"	Singapore D.L. 19th Mar.
"HUNAN"	Shanghai Tsinling & Tientsin 4 pm. 21st Mar.

ARRIVALS FROM

"HANYANG"	Shanghai P.M. 14th Mar.
"SZECHUEN"	Singapore 15th Mar.
"HUNAN"	Tientsin, Tsinling & Fochow 15th Mar.
"NANCHANG"	Macassar & Singapore 15th Mar.
"PAKHOU"	Kobe & Shanghai 19th Mar.
"SINKIANG"	Singapore 19th Mar.
"NEWCHIWANG"	Singapore & Sandakan 21st Mar.

CANTON RIVER LINE

"WUSUEH"	Arrives 2:30 pm. 13th Mar.
	Sails 9:45 a.m. 16th Mar.
	Arrives 6:30 a.m. 19th Mar.
	Sails 6:45 a.m. 21st Mar.

Agents: BLUE FUNNEL LINE

U.K. SERVICE

Arrivals from

"RHESUS"	United Kingdom via Straits
"SAMSHIRE"	U.K. via Straits and Shanghai
"SAMSETTE"	U.K. via Straits and Shanghai
"ATREUS"	United Kingdom via Straits
"DIOMEI"	United Kingdom via Straits

Sailing to

"ATHENS"	Genua, Marseilles, Havre, Liverpool, Glasgow via Port Said.
	Arrives 29th March
	15th April

Agents: Australian-Oriental Line, Ltd.

Arrivals from

"YOCHOW"	Australia 19th March
	Sailing to
"YOCHOW"	Sydney & Melbourne accepts cargo to New Zealand Ports on through Bills of Lading

All The Above Subject To Alteration Without Notice.

For Passage and Freight Particulars Apply To The Above.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

S.S. "HAIYANG"

Sailing for Swatow & Foochow

on 13th March; at noon.

Subject to alteration without notice.

For Particulars of Freight & Passage, Please apply to:-

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO.

General Managers.

P. & O. Building, 5th floor. Tel. No. 31281

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20 Connaught Road, Central. Tel. No. 24639

BEN LINE STEAMERS LTD.

ARRIVALS

SHIP	FROM	DATE
S.S. "SAMUR"	U.K.	End March.
"BENRINNES"	U.K.	End March.
"BENLAWERS"	U.K.	End March.
S.S. "BENCRAUCHAN"	U.K.	1st Half April.
S.S. "SAMAFRIC"	U.K.	Mid April.

SAILINGS

SHIP	TO	DATE
S.S. "BENREOCH"	London, Antwerp, Rotterdam	9th March.
"AMMLA"	London, Antwerp, Rotterdam	12th March.
"BENRINNES"	London, Antwerp, Rotterdam	April.

(Accepts cargo also for Aden, Jeddah, and Red Sea Ports).

For Further Particulars, Apply To:-

Agents

W. R. LOXLEY & CO. (CHINA) LTD.
York Building. Telephone: 34165.

MAERSK LINE

A. P. Moller, Moller Steamship Company Inc.
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MONTHLY SAILINGS TO NEW YORK, ATLANTIC
PORTS, LOS ANGELES and PANAMA

M.S. "MARCHEN MAERSK" March 20
M.S. "LEISE MAERSK" April 18
M.S. "GRETE MAERSK" May 12
M.S. "TREIN MAERSK" June 8

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First Attempt Since The Tower Of Babel

London, Mar. 11.

Sir Stafford Cripps, President of the Board of Trade, today opened discussions at Spencer House in preparation for the meeting in Geneva next month of the Preparatory Committee of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Employment.

The talks which are expected to last three weeks are being attended by representatives of the United Kingdom, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, Eire, India, Southern Rhodesia, Newfoundland, Burma, Ceylon and the colonial empire, not all of whom will attend the Geneva conference.

"I believe," Sir Stafford Cripps said, "that we shall find in working through the manifold difficulties of the United Nations that the climate of agreement may be more readily reached in economic than in the political field and perhaps more easily still in the social field."

"I do not minimise the difficulties ahead of us. To negotiate on a selective basis over the whole range of modern tariffs is hard enough even when only two or three different countries are concerned:

"Tower Of Babel"

"But we are going to tackle this job with 17 or 18 countries simultaneously, a thing never before attempted except at the Tower of Babel. The success or failure of the Geneva meeting will affect the whole economic future of the world and not only of the 17 or 18 Government represented.

"It will set the tone for good or ill for future international trading arrangements.

"Given a wide and statesmanlike view of our obligations to our own people and to the world, we can, I am convinced, accommodate our own interests to each other's needs, both within the Commonwealth and beyond it in the world at large.

"We must see to it that the contribution which we make as members of the British Commonwealth to the success of the Preparatory Committee and the larger conference to which it is directed will not fall short of our past contribution to the progress of the world."

The talks after today's formal session will be private. Reuter.

DEATH OF DR. HOLY-HUTCHINSON

London, Mar. 12. The death occurred in London today after a brief illness of Doctor Holy-Hutchinson, Director of Music at the BBC since 1944. He was 46.

He was pianist, composer, conductor and lecturer. Born in Capetown the son of the late Sir Walter Holy-Hutchinson, he was only 22 when he became lecturer at the Musical University, Capetown.

He joined the BBC in 1926

as Regional Director at Birmingham, and from 1934 to 1944 he was Professor of Music at Birmingham University.

For further particulars apply to:

THE EAST ASIATIC CO. LTD.

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HOMEWARDS

M.S. "ANNAM"

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DODWELL & CO., LTD., AGENTS

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Grim Stories Of The Battle Of Hong Kong

The trial of Major-General Shoji Toshishige, one of three divisional commanders who led the Japanese attack on Hong Kong Island in December, 1941, continued before No. 5 War Crimes Court yesterday when two more witnesses from H.K.V.D.C. units were heard and the afternoon session was occupied with the reading of 15 affidavits from soldiers of the Winnipeg Grenadiers taken prisoner in the Wong-Nei-Chong area. These testified to a number of incidents in which prisoners were bayoneted.

Sergeant Thomas George Marsh, of the Winnipeg Grenadiers, testified by affidavit that the Japanese at the HQs. post to which he was taken were "red of eye, frothing at the mouth and under the influence of some sort of dope." A statement was introduced into the records from Captain R. W. Philip, of the Winnipeg Grenadiers, to the effect that "the combatant Japanese troops to whom we surrendered (on Dec. 22) treated us very reasonably in the circumstances. We were handed over to second-line troops who proceeded to maltreat us." Capt. Philip said that the Japanese seemed to be intent on subjecting prisoners taken to a form of mental torture by lining them up and making preparations to shoot them.

L/Sgt. G. J. White, of the West Brigade during the attack. He was uncertain as to what mechanised units the defender had—but believed the H.K.V.D.C. had two armoured cars and some of the other units had light Carden-Lloyd carriers. He could not say for certain if there were any Bren carriers. It might have been possible for a green observer to mistake a Carden-Lloyd carrier for a medium tank but he thought it hardly possible.

Left For Dead

Sgt. Thomas Georg Marsh deposed by affidavit that he was wounded at Jardine's Lookout, on Dec. 19, 1941, when the Japanese stormed the position in the top of the hill. All who were living or wounded and showed signs of life were bayoneted.

"The Japanese thought I was dead and left me alone," the affidavit continued. "When I came to that night, I tried to crawl back to our own lines but was taken prisoner by a Japanese patrol. They took me to a sort of headquarters. The Japanese at the Headquarters were red of eye, frothing at the mouth and the soldiers seemed to be out of control. I was of the opinion that they were under the influence of some sort of dope at the time. Many prisoners were being brought in from the Winnipeg Grenadiers, Hong Kong Volunteers, British regiments and Indian troops.

"The sick and wounded prisoners as well as those who were physically fit were herded into a kitchen or mess hall which was being shelled by our own trench mortars. Most of the boys were wounded and were crying for water. The place was so crowded that there was no place to lie down and in fact, some of the wounded were stood on. I was lying on a dead Canadian and beneath him was a living Chinese who was trying to get up; I tried to help him get up but the crush was so great it was impossible to do so."

A Chance

Grenadier S.G. Renton deposed by affidavit that as far as he understood it, the Japanese intended to kill a group of Canadians confined to a small hut when a Canadian officer came to the door and told the Japanese guard to give him a chance, whereupon the Japs gave us a beating by hitting us about the head and body with shovels, sticks, rifle butts and anything they could get their hands on."

"One Canadian, when the group was being marched out, complained of a pain near his heart and told the Japanese guard he could not walk any further. The Japanese took him out of the ranks and he was not heard of again. Corporal Sydney Hiscox deposed by affidavit to having witnessed the bayonetting of 12 Hong Kong Volunteers and three soldiers of the Middlesex Regiment. A Canadian, Pte. Marcel Robidoux, had also been bayoneted but not killed when a Japanese lieutenant appeared on the scene.

"I am of the opinion that if the Lieutenant had not arrived at the time he did, the Canadians would have likewise been bayoneted," Hiscox deposed.

Officer's Story

A statement from Capt. R. W. Philip, of the Winnipeg Grenadiers, was also introduced into the court record. Capt. Philip stated:

"We surrendered about 7 a.m. on the morning of December 22, 1941, having run out of ammunition. The combatant Japanese troops to whom we surrendered treated us very reasonably in the circumstances. All the troops were tied together and left until dusk of the 22nd at which time we were turned over to second-line troops, who proceeded to maltreat the troops, adding wire to tighten their bonds."

"They moved us all to a position at Jardine's Lookout from Wong-Nei-Chong; any man who was unable to continue was bayoneted. Later all the men were forced to kneel down. Their shoes were removed. They were searched and everything they had was taken from them."

"At this point another Japanese officer or NCO came along and ordered them to take us further down the road. We went some distance on when we found some other prisoners who were bound together in groups of seven, which

Jap Cloth Purchases

London, Mar. 12.

The Board of Trade said today a British buying mission to Washington would seek to purchase "rather less than 50,000,000" yards of unfinished Japanese cotton cloth from the United States Commercial Corporation for finishing in British textile mills.

The announcement said the goods would be for re-export to Empire territories such as Burma and British East and West Africa, where textiles are scarce.

A spokesman said that payment may have to be made in dollars and may have to be based on American values, which are considerably higher than the prices of comparable Lancashire products, but the question will be negotiated.—Associated Press.

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"An Englishman behind me, who was wounded, said he couldn't make it, fell out and dropped. The Japanese cut him loose and took him into a ditch and bayoneted him. This is the only actual killing that I saw at that time, but I personally saw several bodies lying at the side of the road bayoneted to death."

L/Cpl. Charles Bradbury deposed to having been taken prisoner at Jardine's Lookout to which position his company had fallen back fighting a rear-guard action defending Tytan Dam with about 30 others. While standing around in groups waiting to be searched of he saw Pte. Roy Lund, who was about 30 yards off, remove a grenade from his pocket, draw the pin and throw the grenade at a group of seven Japanese soldiers.

The grenade exploded, killing at least four of the Japanese. The Japanese then rushed at Lund and bayoneted him and three other Canadians. A Japanese officer was standing there. He gave no order to his men until after the four Grenadiers had been bayoneted. He then ordered his men to march off the rest of the party.

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"BRUTE ANIMALS"

Chicago, Mar. 11.
Rev. Francis J. Connell of the Catholic University of America told a convention of the National Catholic Conference on Family Life that "Unless there is drastic reform in the American attitude toward married life and its obligation, we shall soon be held here in well-nigh universal practice of sex customs quite similar to those of brute animals. Nowadays we are an utterly pagan, materialistic spirit prevailing regarding all that pertains to marriage."—United Press.

India Nears Flare-Up

New Delhi, Mar. 12.
Serious trouble is reported from several points along the northwestern frontier and curfew has been imposed at Peshawar, Haripar, Havelian, Munchir, Abbottabad, Baffa and Shinkura, a New Delhi newspaper.

A spokesman said that payment may have to be made in dollars and may have to be based on American values, which are considerably higher than the prices of comparable Lancashire products, but the question will be negotiated.—Associated Press.

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